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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

NOVEL PLAN PROPOSED.

Y. M. C. A. May Conduct a Board-
ing House Here.

A boarding house for members of the
Young Men's Christian Association is
a new possibility. It is being agitated
by a number interested in the project,
and a meeting may be called in a few
days to take the initiative in erecting
a suitable building. The current num-
ber of the Association Review has an
article advocating this innovation. It
says:

It has already come to be the convic-
tion of a great many of our leading as-
sociation workers that one of the most
legitimate lines of work for the associa-
tion is the conduct of a boarding
home or rooms for young men. A great
many associations conduct a restaurant
or have one in their buildings at
which members receive a special dis-
count. Other associations have living
rooms only for young men. In the
plans for the new building for the Day-
ton, O., association they have arranged
for 200 living-rooms. This is one of
the model associations in the country
and this step may be taken as a wise
precedent for others to follow.

Now we wish to suggest as one of the
next forward steps for our association
to take the building of a boarding home
for young men. What could be more
legitimate association work than in
this way giving young men pleasant
accommodations which are so hard to
find now and in this way assuring them
safe and helpful companionship con-
tinually? With such a home young
men could be met on the steamers,
conducted to the "Association Home"
and at once we would be able to help
them as we could with no other cir-
cumstances. With the present demand for
desirable rooms, such a building would
make a very good endowment for some
department of our association work.
With a special room for recreation it
would supplement our limited accom-
modations for the social life of our
members and be in every way a most
valuable aid to the usefulness of our
institution for young men.

Chas Ramsay of Hart & Co is ex-
pected to arrive on the Gaelic

OUR STATUS IS SETTLED

Hawaii is to Become a
Territory.

SO SAYS W. N. ARMSTRONG

Interesting Letter on Matters and
Things at the National
Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—
The Congressional Record exhibits
from day to day the wide research and
study of members of Congress on the
Constitutional question. Many of the
speeches made in both Houses are
done mainly for the purpose of making
reputations among constituents. Sen-
ator Spooner calls the Senate a "con-
stitutional debating society." Senator
Foraker says the question is now far
beyond the debating stage. He insists
that a decision by the Supreme Court,
on the question whether or not the
Constitution extends by its own force
over the Territories, is now absolutely
necessary. The decisions of that high
court extending back for a hundred
years are quoted on both sides. The
speeches abound in citations from these
decisions. But these opinions, appar-
ently, sustain both sides in the constitu-
tional argument. Daniel Webster's
opinion, which was published in the
Advertiser in 1898, was again quoted
yesterday by Senator Teller, who de-
clared that Mr. Webster's opinion,
which held that Congress had arbitrary
power over the Territories, was no
more authoritative than the opinion of
any living Senator.

Behind this decision is the exigency
of the political situation. The Hawai-
an question is practically settled. The
Islands were annexed under an im-
plied, if not express, contract that the
Constitution should be forthwith ex-
tended over them, with every right
which that implies. No one disputes
this proposition. A suggestion made
several weeks ago by the sugar beet
men, that a duty should be placed on
Hawaiian sugar, met with a prompt re-
fusal. It was said on all sides that no
"experiments" should be tried with the
Islands, because their relations had
been established by agreement and not
conquest.

Nor would the Porto Rico affair cause
any division in the Republican ranks if
the greater questions of the Philippines
and Cuba were not behind it.

The President and many of his
friends believe that "the Northwest has
lost its head" in denouncing the bill
for the government of Porto Rico passed
by the House. Many intelligent men
of that island cordially approve of it.
From an economical standpoint the
President believes that it is excellent;
but the people, especially those of the
Northwest, have given way to their
sentiments of generosity towards the
Porto Ricans and refuse to listen to
reason. So the disposition of the Pres-
ident's friends is to hold the bill in the
Senate until the people cool off. In
the meantime the appropriation of \$2,-
000,000 for the government and relief
of that island may moderate the excited
feelings of the people. There has been
an unusual amount of hot language
used and some very bad words
uttered in the corridors and commit-
tee rooms of the Senate and House
over the temporary split in the ranks
of the Republicans. The Democrats
naturally rejoice; but their weakness
lies in their signal failure to propose
any suitable plan of meeting the con-
ditions created by the Spanish war,
which the people will approve. They
try to pull up the Republican plants,
and instead of replacing them with de-
sirable Democratic plants, simply lean
on their heels—veritable "men with
hoes"—and say, "What will you do
next?" Tillman of South Carolina per-
sistently glories in the Republican dif-
ferences, but he said yesterday in the
debate, "You (the Republican party)
are the best organized party I ever saw,
and no matter how you talk I've no
doubt you'll all round up on the vote."

At the present moment the prevail-
ing idea is to furnish the President
with the money and let him "run" the
government of Porto Rico until the
next session of Congress.

As the Senate voted squarely yester-
day on the question of extending the
Constitution to that island, and de-
cided that it did not, by thirty-six
votes to seventeen, the laboring ques-
tion now has this assurance that the
millions of Philippine Orientals are
not, and cannot be, American citizens,
until Congress so declares.

The Hawaiian Bill now awaits action
on the 5th of April, after a general de-
bate on the 3rd and 4th. Considering
the state of public business, it is for-
tunate that a day has been agreed up-
on for its disposition. A distinguished
Senator said lately, that "Congress is
in an irritable temper, and no one can
predict what it will do. But the Hawai-
ian Bill is now in a condition to be
passed. There is really nothing in Ha-
waii to excite our sympathy. The peo-

ple are prosperous and rich. We owe
nothing to them of course, but just look
at the millions of starving people in
Porto Rico—starving since last August,
and their grounds lying this city—
of decayed week after week. General
Davis says they are dying of want
and disease and we have at last got a
bill for their government through the
House and are debating it in the Sen-
ate, and the merchants after the hurri-
cane, jam through a bill giving them
aid. Hawaii can thank God for her
good luck so far."

Yesterday in the House, there was
for the moment a dramatic scene.
Justice was done at last for a brave
act. A motion was made to appropri-
ate \$5,000 to the widow of John Phil-
lips? Who was he? In 1866, thirty-
four years ago, the garrioon in Fort
Phil Kearney, in Wyoming, was sur-
rounded by 5,000 of Red Cloud's war-
riors. Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman
and seventy-eight men tried to break
through the lines, and every man was
killed by the Indians. John Phillips, a
Portuguese and a ranchman offered to
ride through the bands of Indians to
Fort Laramie, 250 miles distant, and
get assistance. He rode the Colonel's
thoroughbred, started at night, with
mercury at 20 degrees below zero, dodged
the Indians by the fleeciness of
his horse, made a long distance to a
telegraph station with the snow two
feet deep on the ground, and started
the relief force, which saved the 200
men, women and children in the gar-
rioon.

The Indians afterwards in revenge
harassed him, stole his cattle and
horses, and caused him damage to the
amount of over \$9,000. The Court of
Claims, after trial, gave him judgment,
for \$2,200, but would not certify that
it should be paid, because he was a
Portuguese and an alien. Congress,
after term, refused to pay the
judgment. Phillips died. Then his
wife applied for payment. At last,
thirty-four years after this heroic
deed, Congress agrees to pay her \$5,000.
"Gratitude is a plant of slow growth."
Yesterday one of these century plants
bore fruit in the halls of the nation.
The success of one bill was received
with a great applause.

Mr. Hill of the House of Represent-
atives is still confined to his home with
grippe. If the House had consented to
take up the Hawaiian bill several
weeks ago it is probable that the de-
bate upon it would have been delayed
until Mr. Hill could attend. He is the
only member of the House who served
on the Commission, and he has much
influence with the members. He is
needed in the defense of the land sys-
tem which has been attacked.

W. N. A.

M'KINLEY AND PORTO RICO.

Speculation as to the President's
Attitude.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A Sun spe-
cial from Washington says. Before
the meeting of the Senate compromise
committee of seven on the Porto Rican
controversy today three of its members,
Foraker, Spooner and Kean had a long
talk with President McKinley. Not
one of them would afterward make a
statement as to the attitude of the
President, but there was a belief in the
Senate later in the day that the pos-
sibility for an agreement on the House
bill is good. Some of the more pro-
nounced tariff advocates went so far as
to say that a Republican caucus would
be called and the House bill approved
and passed within a week. The cause
for this sanguine feeling on the part
of the supporters of the House bill
could not be definitely ascertained, and,
indeed, it was ridiculed by free-trade
Senators, who said that they, too, had
received encouragement from the Pres-
ident and that they are confident they
can defeat the House tariff provision
and adopt the free-trade proposition,
either as an amendment to the Foraker
bill or as a separate measure.

Judging from various reports of those
who pretend to know the attitude of the
President at this critical legislative
juncture, it is this:
First—He wants some action taken
at once in order to stop the injury that
is being done to the Republican party
by the squabble.

Second—As a matter of party policy
he would be content to have the action
of the House Republicans sustained.

Third—The circumstances having
been altered since the passage of the
tariff bill in the House by the passage
of the bill appropriating the \$2,000,000
collected from Porto Rico since the
Spanish control was withdrawn, he
would be quite satisfied if the Senate
should yield to the plainly expressed
will of the people and give Porto Rico
absolute free trade with the United
States.

Bishop Potter on Hawaii.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Bishop
Henry C. Potter formally announced at
the morning service in Grace Church
today that the object of his recent visit
to Honolulu and the Philippine Islands
was to extend the influence of the Pro-
testant Episcopal church in the new
possessions of the United States Gov-
ernment. He said:
"My trip to Honolulu and the Philip-
pines had for its object the extension
of the influence of the Protestant Epis-
copal church in those islands. My ob-
servations convince me that the Pro-
testant Episcopal church should be ex-
tended in both Hawaii and the Philip-
pines and it is now the clear duty of
the English speaking people to see
that the Christian religion is firmly es-
tablished among the inhabitants of
those islands."

The Foreign Office has been notified
that Mr. Toyosaburo Fujita, Chancellor
to the Consulate, arrived on the steam-
er China and takes rank next to Mr.
S. Sacko, Chancellor

BOARD OF HEALTH

President Wood Will
Resign.

TO LOSE EFFICIENT MAN

Finance Committee Asked to Con-
tinue One Month Serum
is Very Scarce.

The Board of Health met yesterday
afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. President
Wood, Dr. May, Dr. Emerson and Mes-
srs. Smith, Hatch and Lowrey were
present. After the reading of the min-
utes of the previous meeting Dr. Wood
called for special committee reports.

Dr. Emerson, chairman of the com-
mittee for considering plans for a pub-
lic morgue, reported progress and asked
for more time in which to accom-
plish the work.

The following bills were then sub-
mitted by the President for the consid-
eration of the Board.

March 20.—John Ouderkerk, to expert
services, surveying and appraising
buildings condemned by the Board of
Health. Time of service from Dec. 31,
1899, to March 20, 1900, \$700.

F. J. Wilhelm and C. B. Ripley, for
similar services for same period, \$700
each.

Robertson & Wilder, to professional
services to date, \$800.

It was the general sense of the meet-
ing that the above bills were in every
way allowable, that the appraisers had
done work for the Board of Health
that was invaluable and which would
in the end save a great amount of
money. It was understood that over
300 appraisements had been made dur-
ing the period noted in the accounts,
and that in many cases properties had
been appraised for amounts remark-
ably less than the figures placed on the
structures by their owners. The bills
were approved, therefore, by the Board.

Bishop Estate Asks for Fire.

Mr. Dodge, representing the Bishop
Estate, was in attendance at yester-
day's gathering of the Health Board.
He asked that certain buildings in Ka-
kaako belonging to the Estate, situated
near the lodging house from which
a recent victim of the plague was tak-
en, and not far from other places where
plague had occurred, be destroyed by
fire by order of the Board of Health.
Dr. Wood thought that the buildings
should be burned on suspicion, as they
were in a very bad condition and dan-
gerous to the public health. The offer
of the Bishop Estate was accepted and
the buildings ordered burned.

Tubercular Beef.

A letter from Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
dated March 22, was read. The com-
munication stated that under date of
the 16th instant George R. Ewart of
the Kilauea Plantation Co. had written
them as follows:

"I forgot to mention that something
ought to be done at Hanalei about the
cattle disease they have there. From
accounts we hear of it, we judge it is
pneumo-pneumonia, and if that is so,
the authorities ought to act in the matter.
It has been known, and the Board of
Health has known it too, that they
have had it at Lihue, and on the other
side of the island I shall do my best
to keep our stock clear, but as you
know it is a terrible disease, and one
that the Government ought to take in
hand."

After reading the foregoing Dr. Wood
remarked that tuberculosis was prob-
ably what was meant in reference to
diseased cattle. The matter, together
with the letter from Dr. Waughop of
December 3, 1899 concerning the dis-
eased condition of cattle on Kauai,
was referred to the Minister of the In-
terior.

Sanitary Officer's Report.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary offi-
cer, reported in writing to the Board
concerning certain lean-tos and addi-
tions which have been erected in back
yards of property on Nuuanu, Hotel
and Smith streets. The report went
into details concerning numerous viola-
tions of the sanitary regulations and
concluded as follows:

"A number of these yards are becom-
ing littered up with boxes and refuse,
and are fast getting back to the way
Chinatown looked before the fire. Some
yards were damp and wet, partly from
the rain of last night, but more from
the dish and wash water thrown where-
ver it was handy to do so. As it
does not seem possible to educate these
people to put their refuse water in a
proper place it seems almost necessary
to pass a regulation compelling the ceas-
ing of back yards where they are
exposed to the weather and the throw-
ing of dirty water and refuse by the
tenants. A regulation like this would
go a great way towards keeping what
is left of Chinatown in a sanitary con-
dition."

Prophylactic Short.

Dr. Wood reported that the plague
prophylactic was running short and
that a strict check would have to be
kept on all those who took the serum,

especially the Japanese as the virus was
strong probability of infection. The
section being exchanged or sold. There
was a possibility of Japanese who went
to the other islands sending back their
certificates of infection to their friends
to be used over again. To guard against
this the pursers of the steamships
would be required to punch a certifi-
cate.

Dr. Wood complained that the bills
of health brought by ships from San
Francisco, issued by the Hawaiian Con-
sul, made no mention of plague in San
Francisco. It was decided by the
Board that the Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs be requested to give emphatic in-
structions to the Consul in San Fran-
cisco concerning the matter and to
draw his attention to the fact that on
the bills of health no notice was taken
of or comment made upon the presence
of bubonic plague in that port.

Concerning the desire of the Finance
Committee to resign on the 1st of next
month it was resolved that the com-
mittee be asked to continue its work
until the 30th of April.

Dr. Wood Will Resign.

Dr. Wood: "It is almost the 1st of
April and it is important to consider
the matter of making arrangements by
which a medical executive officer of the
Board of Health can be found. I can-
not continue as executive officer much
longer, when I accepted the position
which I now occupy I expected it would
probably not last over a month, little
did I suspect that three months and
possibly more would be consumed in
fighting the plague, my private busi-
ness has suffered much, and I have
really got to attend to it pretty soon."
The matter was referred to a special
committee appointed by Mr. Hatch,
consisting of Dr. Wood and Mr. Low-
rey.

Curative Serum Low.

In view of Dr. Hoffmann's report to
Dr. Wood that the anti-pest serum
was almost gone, only a few bottles re-
maining, the Board agreed to ask the
Minister of Foreign Affairs to commu-
nicate with the Hawaiian Consul in
San Francisco, instructing him to tel-
eograph to Washington and find out if
250 flasks of the fluid could be obtained
immediately, if not, to cable to Paris
for the necessary supply.

Interesting Figures.

The following are the statements of
the daily running expenses of the of-
fice of the Board of Health, the pest-
house and morgue, and Kalihl camp
prepared by the heads of these depart-
ments:

Daily Running Expenses Office Board
of Health on Account of Plague.

President's Office—	
1 Private secretary	\$ 6 67
1 Stenographer	5 00
1 Regular Office—	
2 Civil physicians @ \$8.33 1-3 ..	16 67
1 Call physician	1 66
1 Clerk and typewriter	4 00
1 Messenger, fumigator, etc.	3 00
1 Night clerk or watchman	3 00
1 Hack 24 hours' service	10 00
	\$ 38 33

Laboratory—	
1 Assisting physician	\$ 8 33
District Sanitary Inspectors—	
Chief of paid inspectors	5 00
1 Special Inspector	3 50
30 Paid Inspectors @ \$3	90 00
1 Guard, Kalihl pass	3 50
1 Guard, Kalihl pass	2 50
1 Guard, Kalihl pass	2 00
1 Horse	1 50
1 Horse	66
Total	\$166 99

Pesthouse and Morgue—

Two nurses	\$ 10 00
Morgue keeper and excavator man	6 00
One cook	1 50
One helper	1 00
Food for seven persons	6 00
Fuel	1 00
One horse	75
Ice	40
Lights	40
Sundries	1 00
Total	\$ 28 15

Kalihl Camp—

Guards' payroll per day	\$ 50 00
Commissary department payroll per day	15 00
Medical and sanitary depart- ment payroll per day	40 00
Cooks, waiters, etc., payroll per day	14 00

Ad commissary supplies

Horse-feed, six head	\$119 00
	\$175 00
	2 00

Total

Total population of camp (in-
cluding employees) 1,000.

\$298 00

PLAGUE INCREASING.

Scourge Doing Havoc in Calcutta—
The Australian Cases.

CALCUTTA, March 21.—The bubonic
plague is fast increasing. In Bengal
4725 deaths occurred last week. These
included 744 in Calcutta and 2044 in
Patna.

The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Ked-
leston, yesterday visited the medical col-
lege, which is in one of the infected
districts of Calcutta.

ASTORIA (Or.), March 20.—The City
Council tonight passed an ordinance
providing a bounty of 5 cents a head for
all dead rats delivered to the Chief of
Police. The ordinance will remain in
force thirty days. This action is taken
as a precautionary measure against the
possible appearance of plague in this
city arising from ships coming here
from infected ports.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.) March 20.—Two
fresh cases of the bubonic plague have
been officially reported today.

The trial of Ester for the killing of
Toyo Jackson has been set for April
3d.

FREE STATE ABANDONED

Boers Leaving to Defend
Transvaal.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE SCHEME

Activity Near Warrenton—Boers Blow-
ing Up Bridges—Switzerland
Would Mediate.

NEW YORK, March 21, (Afternoon
Service).—A dispatch to the World
from London says. It is said in Lon-
don that the plan likely to be adopted
for the further pacification of South
Africa will be to disfranchise all rebels
(colonial Dutch), Free Staters and
Transvaal Boers found in arms, cap-
tured or accused of rebellion, thus
throwing the two republics and all the
colonies into the hands of the English
and the Rhodes syndicate.

This would break the power of the
Afrikaner Bund in Cape Colony and
at all other points.

When the British army evacuates
the conquered territory, the govern-
ing power would be with the English
and the only military strength with the
Rhodesian need force and the artillery
promised by Cecil Rhodes for Kim-
berley and the British garrison at Cape
Town and Durban and, perhaps, at
Pretoria.

Railway Traffic Opened.

NEW YORK, March 21, (Afternoon
Service).—A dispatch to the World
from Pietermaritzburg says:

A temporary bridge across the Tu-
gela at Coenroos is now open for traffic
and there is at least a direct railway
service between Durban and Blands
Laage. The first train to cross the
bridge was the Princess Christian's
hospital train. This magnificent train
has been badly wanted in Natal since
the beginning of the war. Major
Brazier Creaghs improved hospital
train has removed about 4,000 wound-
ed, but though every care was taken
the narrowness of the carriages and
the bumping and shunting has caused
much pain which with appliances now
at hand, may be avoided. There are
still over 2,000 patients in the Lady-
smith hospital, so the train is not too
late.

Boer Tricks Exposed.

LADYSMITH, March 21, (Afternoon
Service).—It has been ascertained that
the accidental removal of some cov-
ering some Boer graves after the fight
at Peeters Hill, February 28, revealed
thousands of split and soft-nosed bul-
lets.

Princess Christian's hospital train
arrived this morning. It was the first
train over the new Coenroos bridge. The
railroad is now open to Blands Laage,
where a camp has been established.

Drakenberg and Biggarsdorp are
closely watched by the British cavalry.

Basuto Land Breathes Easier.

MAZERU, Basuto Land, Wednesday,
March 21, (Afternoon Service).—Every-
body in Basuto Land rejoices in the re-
stitution of telegraph communication
with Allwal North.

The proclamation of Lord Roberts is
apparently effective, as the Free Staters
are surrendering to the Basuto
land officials. The occupation of Tha-
ba-Nebu and Roxville by the British
has produced an excellent impression,
convincing the Basutos that the au-
thority of the Queen is paramount.

Activity at Warrenton.

LONDON, March 21, (Afternoon Ser-
vice).—The only news from South Af-
rica showing activity on either side
comes from Warrenton, north of Kim-
berley, where de.atory fighting occur-
red all Sunday, resulting in the retreat
of the Boers towards Christiana, under
shell fire. The progress of this col-
umn towards Mafeking has either al-
most ceased, or is forbidden to be men-
tioned in despatches. Nothing new
comes from Colonel Plumer and Mafek-
ing apparently still awaits relief.

The Pretoria account of the skirmish
at Fourteen Streams March 16 says
that a Boer command was preparing
to destroy a railroad bridge. The en-
gagement lasted half an hour with the
result that one bugler was slain and

ITS TRICKS ALL IN VAIN

Bow Wongs Try to Fool
the Council.

HIGHBINDERS ARE EXPOSED

Death Threatened Chinese Consul if
He Fights the Secret So-
ciety's Charter.

The Bow Wong Wui, the Chinese secret society now petitioning the Executive Council for a charter, seeks to hide its true character and objects by misstatement. Yesterday the Advertiser published a translation of the rules drawn for the government of one dark-lantern tong.

Attorney Henshall, counsel for the Bow Wong Wui attacks the Advertiser's facts in a communication in the Star last evening in which he says:

"The Advertiser is attempting to connect the Bow Wong Progressive Association of the Hawaiian Islands with some other and entirely different Chinese society. The rules printed by the Advertiser have nothing whatever to do with the Chinese Society now applying for a charter. The society has no articles, rules or by-laws as yet, the same not having been prepared."

Attorney Henshall is probably ignorant of the truth. The Advertiser investigated the Bow Wong Wui thoroughly before attacking it as a high-binder clique. The published translation was made by Leung Kwai Fung, official interpreter for the Chinese Consul, in the middle of February, when the rules were printed for the Bow Wong Wui in Chinese by the Hawaiian Chinese News Company. The manuscript of the rules was taken to Chee Yit Kai, editor of the Chinese News by Dr. Li Kai Fee, one of the advisory committee of the Bow Wong Wui. C. Yick Nam, chief secretary of the Wui, took away the printed copies of the rules, and they are now being distributed. The Advertiser has copies in Chinese and English, and is prepared to refute the statement that the "rules printed by the Advertiser have nothing whatever to do with the Bow Wong Wui."

The Executive Council before which the application of the Chinese tong was made, knows the truth of the matter. On March 23, the following letter was addressed to the Council by the Chinese Consul:

Honolulu, March 23, 1900.
To the Honorable Alexander Young,
Minister of the Interior.

Sir:—At the session of the Honorable the Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii, I am informed, a communication was read declaring that a writer, believed or was led to believe that the prospectus or call of which I had the honor to send a copy and translation to the Attorney-General did not relate to the Bow Wong Wui whose members have applied to you for a charter of incorporation as an eleemosynary association. I beg leave now to state to you that Dr. Li Kai Fee, a member of the committee of the Bow Wong Wui, ordered and caused that prospectus to be printed by the Hawaiian Chinese News. The order was given to Chee Yit Kai, the editor, and the printed matter returned to the members of that committee for distribution and accordingly published and distributed by them. For further information I beg leave to enclose a list of the officers of the Bow Wong Wui among which will be found the name of Dr. Li Kai Fee.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
YANG WEI PIN.

The list appended by the consul which was issued in Chinese by the Bow Wong Wui is as follows:

The names of the Committee of the Royal Protective Union of the Hawaiian Islands, U. S. A., for the protection of His Imperial Majesty Kwaang Su of the Ta Tsing Dynasty are as follows: President, Wong Leon; vice-presidents H. A. Heen, Lau Kow, Choy Wan, M. C. Amana; treasurer, C. Ai, chief secretary C. Yik Nam; assistant secretaries, H. Jack Son, Tam Lau, Yim Kiu Siu, Trustees.—Lee Chop Sing, Chock Hoi, Lau Ting, Leong Ying Nam, W. W. Ahana, Tong Kow, Yee Lock, Chang Pi Chiu, C. Chiu Yung, Du Hong, Bow Hoi, Wong Hoi Tung, Yang Chan Ying, Wong Wi Bong, Yi Tuck, Choy Ting, Ching Quong Yo.

Orators.—Tong Lai Wun, Cheong Leong, Wong Siu King, Yung Wui, Tang Yuen Yik.

Advisory Committee.—Pong Min Chong, Tong Wing Ming, Chang Wing, Li Ta Ma, Chang Kim Sung, Wong Fook Pui, Chang Ting Choy, Nau Chong, Chung Man Chung, Tang Po Lung, Ko Chock Wing, Lee Kong Fee, Li Kai Fee, Chow Tock Ming, Hui Ching, Ching Wing, Ching Lock Sam, Ching King Chun, Ng Yok Chun, Chan Kock Leong, Hu Chung Sun, Chee Quay, Leong Yung, Kam Ah Yee, Ho Pak Yow, Wong Fook On, Chang Man Him, Tam Leong, Wong Chong, Tam Ying Ming, Yung Mon Blu, Cheng Tau Ching, Cheng Chiu, Lam Hong, Yung Chock Hing, Lam Chung Tain, Tong Yuen, Lam Chin, Li Siu Shik, Yi Yet Chin, Yung Sik Nam, Mow Wo Koi, Li Ching, Lau Wa Shin, Ching Ping, Tam Chong, Seng Chong, Chung Sam, Chan Chan, Leong Tam Siu Chang Ping, To Tai Sing, Chen Poi Quown.

Dated the 14th day of the 12th month of the Ki Hoi Cycle year, i. e. the 25th year of Kwang Su, January 14th, 1900.

Consul Yang Wei Pin said last night, "I am certain that the Bow Wong Wui is a secret tong whose work will be for evil. Primarily its object is to plot against the Chinese Government, with which the United States is on friendly

terms. But back of this is the selfish desire for power and money. One of the rules of the tong is that members may buy an unlimited number of shares at \$2 each. How long will it be after the tong has power before it will levy blackmail on the Chinese merchants? At the Chinese highbinder societies in San Francisco have followed the same line. Its rule which says: 'If anyone do any harm or injury to our brothers we will return it in the same, etc.', affords a wide latitude for murder. Suppose a merchant not in sympathy with the Bow Wong Wui refuses to buy its shares or to be tied up for a subscription, will it not be easy for the highbinder to make out his refusal an injury to be wiped out in blood? Experience has proved the true reasons for which these societies organize.

I have been threatened with death if I continue to oppose the issuing of the charter. A letter has reached me filled with murderous threats. It is unsigned and I have no clue to the writer. The Consul showed plainly his fear of the unknown thing. He said that he was aware of the desperate character of some of those allied with the Bow Wong Wui.

It is hardly possible that the Executive Council will consider further the granting of a charter to the Bow Wong tong. At present two Chinese societies have charters, the United Chinese Society and the See Yung Society. Both are known as clean, honest, charitable organizations. Besides there are at least seven tongs that meet in secret, one the Pow-on Kuk being particularly dark in its objects and methods.

THE WAY FOUND

Supreme Court Barrier
Surmounted.

Attorneys in One Case Have Agreed
To Hold Its Decisions
As Final.

With the constitutionality of the Supreme Court—in the absence of a Chief Justice—still undecided, litigants before that Court have taken a new way of getting over the difficulty. In the case of the Union Feed Co., Ltd. against E. B. Thomas, defendant, and the Bank of Hawaii, garnishee, all parties have agreed that the decision of the Supreme Court as at present constituted shall be binding upon them and a bar to any exceptions for review in any other court.

Yesterday the case was argued before Associate Justices Frear and Whiting and Acting Circuit Judge Stillman. C. C. Biting appeared for the plaintiff and J. M. Stewart for the defendant. The Court took the matter under consideration and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

G. W. Wilcox, administrator of the estate of H. H. Wilcox, has filed in the Supreme Court an inventory of the estate. The inventory is as follows:

Real Estate—One-seventh interest in the real estate of the estate of A. Wilcox, deceased, in Hanalei district, \$4,000; seven shares in the hui of Mo-oaa, \$863; one kuleana in Niumalu \$400, total of real estate, \$5,263. Personal Property—One hundred and thirty-five shares Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., \$13,500; twenty-six shares in the People's Ice Co., \$2,610; twenty-three shares in the Haku Sugar Co., \$2,300; eleven shares in the Hamoa Plantation Co., \$1,100, 120 shares in the Kauai Telephonic Co., \$1,200; fifty shares in the Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$5,000; twenty-five shares of the Libue Ice & Electric Power Co., \$250, fifteen 6 per cent \$1,000 Hawaiian Government bonds, \$14,900; forty-five 5 per cent \$1,000 Hawaiian Government bonds \$45,750; loan to G. W. Farr, \$1,200; loan to L. C. Ables, \$4,000; cash on hand \$87,019.71, total of personal property \$178,829.71. Total of estate, \$184,092.71.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in
New York Quicker Than That
of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours of suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so you can if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success, perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy. The failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Peter Jackson, the once noted pugilist, was a thorough passenger in the Mariposa. He is a victim of consumption and looks nothing like the athlete of the past.

V. V. ASHFORD

Soldier and Schemer
Dead.

Brief History of Remarkable Career
Some Recollections of
Kunaa nas.

Volney Vanlanecourt Ashford is dead. The man whose name figures with so much prominence in the history of the Hawaiian Islands is no more. News of the passing away of this soldier, lawyer and politician in San Francisco was brought here by the Mariposa. Ashford was a Canadian, Port Hopo, Ontario, being his native town, he was trained for the law, joined the Union Army when hardly 16 and served two years, seeing much service. He was a Grand Army man. Before he reached his eighteenth birthday he was promoted to a commission in the cavalry. Later he served as a volunteer in Canada. He left the Dominion for these Islands in 1884 and ranked at that time a captain and a brevet major. His rank as colonel was given him here.

V. V. Ashford was associated with his brother Clarence in the practice of law in this city. When the Revolutionary League was formed in 1886-7 he succeeded William Aldrich as commander of the Honolulu Rifles. Afterwards, when he had made over the command into a battalion of four companies, Kalakaua gave him the commission of Lieutenant colonel. The Rifles, it will be remembered, guarded the mass meeting of June 30, 1887, held in the Armory, which, through its demand, obtained the resignation of the Gibson Ministry and a new Constitution. Later the Cabinet advised the King to commission Ashford as colonel of the entire forces, but Kalakaua



COL. V. V. ASHFORD.

claimed the power of making his own choice. Later the Rifles were disbanded.

An armed collision was threatened for a time, but the Supreme Court's decision in favor of the Cabinet caused the King to submit.

Those who had worked with Colonel Ashford cast him aside later on account of his being involved in revolutionary conspiracies. Ashford knew of the Wilcox outbreak in 1889 and it is even said that he was the instigator of that affair. Ashford and Wilcox were closely connected in various schemes and were great friends.

In 1892 V. V. Ashford, Wilcox and others were arrested for another conspiracy. Ashford was suspected of being deeply concerned in the movement against the Republic in 1895 and was banished from the Hawaiian Islands. He left Honolulu a physical wreck and had lived in San Francisco up to the time of his death.

As commander of the Honolulu Rifles, Colonel Ashford was exceedingly popular with the boys, who would have done anything for him and followed wherever he might choose to lead them. Ashford had the political situation entirely within his power; in the opinion of many kamaainas, as commander of the Rifles, he could have even seized the throne with the force at his command.

It is said that Ashford first came to Honolulu as a book agent; afterwards, outside of the Honolulu Rifles, he was deeply interested in the Reform League, was always eager to make money and his ambition was to be hand in glove with Rex. Once he wanted to be Consul to San Francisco and it is said that he was promised that position by some of the most influential men in Honolulu. This position would have meant at that time from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year.

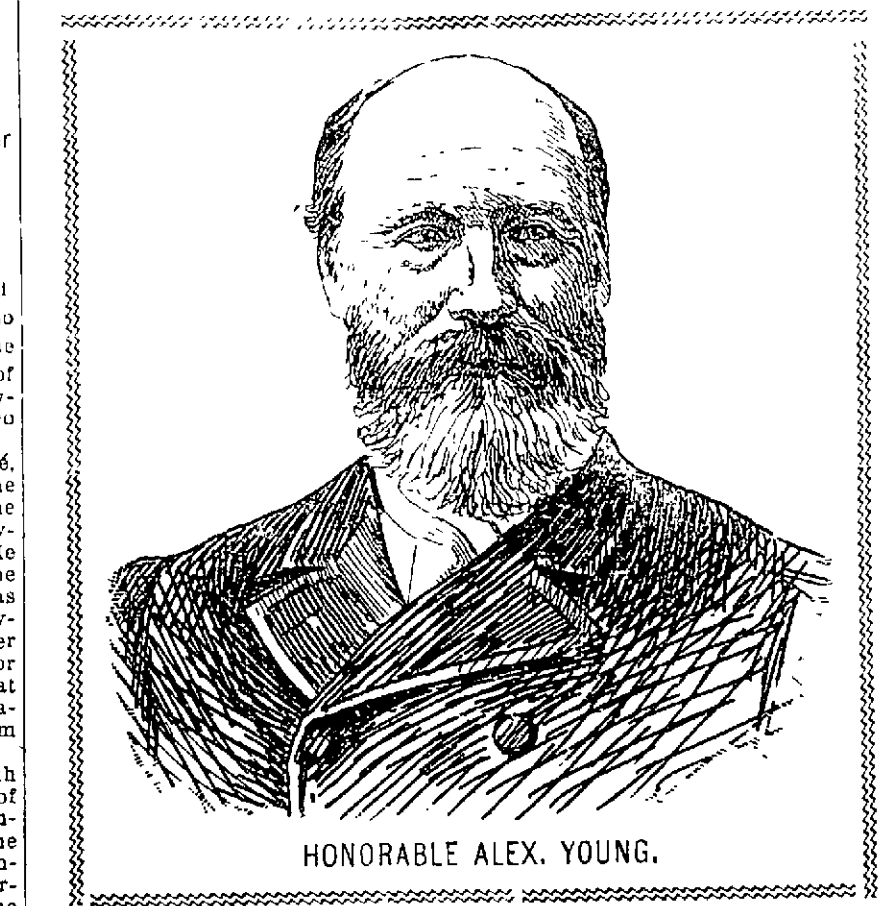
The King once gave him \$4,000. Some claim that he took it as a bribe, but the men in the League said this was not true; that he had made a statement of the matter himself, showing that the \$4,000 was paid him for some special business he had had from the King.

After the revolution of 1887 Ashford was the great political "boss." It is said that while he coveted no high position for himself just then, he secured the position of Attorney General for his brother and he also named the Marshal and the Port Surveyor.

The King, after the Revolution, became very stiff and surly when he saw that he could run things to suit himself, and the Reform League began to see that they would have to use some means to hold him down. It was at that time that these parties met in a place not far from the present Government building and finally made plans by which James Dowsett was deputized to call on Liliuokalani, then heir to the throne, to see if she would accept the throne if her brother abdicated. That was said to be Ashford's scheme. Dowsett came back with the answer that Liliuokalani was favorably inclined towards the idea and that she would send somebody to consult with the plotters. That "somebody" came on the very evening, but everybody was disgusted on discovering who he was. Liliuokalani plotted, however, and she used Wilcox and others in planning the revolution. It is generally stated and believed that Ashford was the instigator of the movement.

W. O. Atwater and family returned in the Mariposa.

HONORABLE ALEXANDER YOUNG AND THE NEW HOSPITAL PROPOSALS



While speaking with an Advertiser reporter yesterday about his recent offer to be one of five to subscribe \$100,000 toward the establishment of a hospital for incurables here, Minister Young said:

"Yes, I recently said to a newspaper man that I would be one of five to subscribe to the endowment fund you mention. The offer at that time was made for a fund for a hospital for the incurables of Hawaii, with the condition that the institution be called the 'Victoria Hospital.' It has occurred to me since that this condition may hinder the good work, and I am now willing to leave the selection of the name to the subscribers, to be determined at the organization."

"To bring the scheme a little more within the possibilities, I am willing to be one of twenty to raise another \$100,000 for buildings and equipments of the proposed and greatly needed hospital. My good friend, the late Theo. H. Davies, wrote to me when this mat-

ter was agitated some years ago that he would be willing to furnish \$30,000 towards such an institution, upon the condition that it should be sufficiently endowed. Mr. Jas. Campbell also said to me that if a fund for the endowment of such an institution could be obtained he would be willing to make a liberal subscription thereto; but without such an endowment he believed the whole scheme would fall through after a year or two."

"I have talked with others of our worthy citizens about this matter and have received so much encouragement that I have become convinced the work can be carried to a successful conclusion; indeed I have reached that point where I feel it must be carried through. Many who are in sympathy with the movement have signified their willingness to assist upon the lines of subscription and endowment mentioned, and I believe the matter can be successfully accomplished with the co-operation of the newspapers and the good citizens of Honolulu."

A CORKING
Good
SHOE
Made of fine Brazil
Dongola; Soft, dressy
and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.
Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived
FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,

Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline

and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of

Merioneth, Poseidon, and

Kainsaws.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

The Best
Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the lowest market—buys only such goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be had at Two Dollars, while another may be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL

WICKER
FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1900.

THE PROPOSED CUBAN RAILWAY.

Recent news from Washington includes an account of an ambitious and elaborate project for opening up and exploiting the island of Cuba by means of an all-embracing railway system. Almost ever since the surrender of the Spanish forces there have been rumors about an inter-provincial railway, which was to run through the middle of the six provinces of Cuba, connecting the cities of Pinar del Rio, Colon, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, Holguin and Santiago, with branches here and there through fertile but uncultivated regions to harbors along the northern or the southern coast. The project has always been attractive to persons well informed about Cuba and interested in its development; for it is obvious that it would accomplish wonders under an intelligent system of management, including equitable freight rates. It appears now that the scheme has taken definite form.

Sir William Van Horne, recently president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, proposes to build this road, and has gone to Washington to lay the plan before the President and the Secretary of War. He has \$25,000,000 in capital at his disposal for the work. The money was subscribed by himself and Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, John Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, Flagler, John W. Mackay, Granville M. Dodge, Samuel Thomas and a few others, to whom he unfolded his plans. These gentlemen propose first to buy and consolidate all the existing railways. These have a total length of about 1,200 miles, and are confined chiefly to the western end, which is also the narrowest and the most open part of Cuba—the section where most of the people live and the only portion at present under any degree of cultivation worth mentioning. This region includes the little provinces of Matanzas and Havana and the western half of Santa Clara, in which sections the Spanish soldiers were sufficiently active to prevent the insurgents from laying waste the whole country, and confined them to depredations which did not altogether prevent agriculture on a large scale, and saved the sugar mills from destruction. There is also a line running from Havana to Pinar del Rio, the chief city of the westernmost province, which does something towards affording the products of the finest tobacco country in the world a chance to get to market.

But the whole of the rest of the island, including considerable portions of these provinces, the great cattle plains of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, and nearly all the sugar and tobacco plantations and the enormous forests of Puerto Principe and Santiago (the largest and wildest province of all) are at present absolutely uncultivated and unproductive. Probably a computation of all the land in Santiago which is in any sort of use, including the cities and villages, would show that 98 or 99 per cent of the province is land with which nothing is being done. It is as idle as if it were dense forest, as, indeed, much of it is. Only about one-fourth of the island is or ever has been productive. Taking account of the cattle ranches on which there are no cattle, of the sugar plantations that are abandoned because the mills have been burned and there are no oxen to haul cane, even if the mills were usable, and of overgrown and ruined coffee plantations and farms, it would be quite within bounds to say that nine-tenths of Cuba is unproductive of anything save mosquitoes, malaria, and land-crabs.

Spanish misrule and incompetence were the reasons why this vast region was not cultivated in former times. Then the insurrection made development still more impracticable. Since the war, uncertainty as to the permanence of American control has discouraged every one of the hundreds of Americans who have gone to Cuba with the idea of taking up land and developing it, and they have done nothing. The almost total absence of highways or roads of any sort except bridle paths renders it impossible to get products to market, so far as most of the island is concerned. There is practically no communication between different parts of the island, away from Havana, Matanzas and Santiago, except by sea. Two things, then, are absolutely requisite to the land can be developed, a secure and efficient control of the island, and a means of communication. The former, which has been clearly shown, will not enter it, and transport to the coast. If the present scheme is carried out, it may be taken to mean that the promoters have been told that it will not be turned over to the hands of the natives on the lines of a Spanish colony, but that it will be developed by the United States, and also that the transportation question is going to be solved forthwith. For, having bought up the land, the next step is to build a central or vertebral line, and from Cape Antonio the extreme west

ern tip of this long, narrow island, to Cape Maisel, at the eastern end, about 200 miles, running as near the center of the island as economical engineering will permit. Then they will construct branches north and south to the best harbors, which are on the Cuban coast, and these ribs, in conjunction with the backbone, will afford an outlet for the products of nearly the whole country.

Men well informed on this subject have held the Cuban railroad system would never be built in this way. It would be impossible to make a central railroad pay, they think, because freights would seek the seaboard in order to get sailing vessel rates to New York and other cities, and no appreciable amount of freight would go any further overland than necessary. A central railroad might eventually come, but it would be by the gradual construction of connecting links between a lot of little branch lines. The latter would come first, and only after the island was well opened up would it become possible to travel from end to end of it by rail. If, however, this broad and daring plan should be carried out, the result will be that the branch lines will pay their way in freights from lumber and tobacco at first, and from all sorts of products later, and that the production of sugar, fruits, coffee, cattle, and all sorts of vegetables will develop enormously within a few years. Sugar will not be the chief of the products to feel the effects of the boom, because the planters there are hard put to it to obtain enough laborers now. This labor problem will stand in the way of the division of Cuba among a few large property owners. There are few places in the world where so much of value can be produced with so little labor. With a railway system, wisely and fairly managed, a great many small farmers and men of moderate capital would be tempted to seek homes in Cuba, despite the fact that it is connected with New York by one of the worst steamship lines in the world.

The Porto Rico tariff bill has not yet passed the Senate but the latest reports, those given in the Advertiser's special Associated Press service for the afternoon of March 21st, show that the friends of that remarkable measure feel confident that it will receive a majority of votes.

If the California health authorities detain the Australia in quarantine at San Francisco for fifteen days, passengers on that vessel will, presumably, have to pay their board at hotel rates while the detention lasts. This is a point which should not be lost on intending passengers with light purses.

An increase in Customs duties of over \$872,000 in January, 1900, as compared with the showing of January, 1899, proves that Honolulu is moving ahead commercially at a most encouraging pace. There promises, when we get rid of the plague and acquire a permanent form of Government, to be a further remarkable gain of import accompanied by all other signs of Isl and prosperity.

Let us not forget the hospital for incurables. Hon. Alexander Young has not done so and in another column he amplifies his proposals for an endowment. The lists are still open for philanthropic millionaires to match his figures and make it possible for a class among us, hardly less unfortunate than the lepers, to secure shelter, food and nursing while they await their summons to the grave.

The late Ghazi Osman Pasha divided with Count Von Moltke the honors of generalship in Europe during the decade beginning with 1870. His defence of Plevna and his defeat of the Czar's best armies in three pitched battles, won the admiration of the world and gained for him the title of Ghazi, or conqueror. His picture, which we print in this issue, is from a photograph taken several years ago before his hair and beard became snow white. Osman Pasha did not do active service in the war with Greece, the Sultan desiring to have him as a personal companion and military adviser. His successor as the favorite soldier of the Ottoman Empire is Edhem Pasha, who undertook the military premade in Thessaly.

Nature intended the late Volney Ashford for a man of mark and he was one in the sphere of agitation and adventure. A nimble lawyer, a soldier, a politician of address and resource, a spirited and not over-scrupulous leader, a man of goodly presence, he combined the qualities of a revolutionist, with a fine physical dignity. If he had "got off right" he might have reached the sphere of usefulness and distinction in these Islands. His ambition was boundless, even aiming at the throne, but his erratic political courses and his suspicion that he meant to depart, a harm drew upon him an antagonism which he could not master. In the political analysis he became an associate with his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. Finally stricken by an incurable disease he passed away. Let us hope that after life's fitful fever he may sleep in peace.

TRICKY BOW WONGS.

It looks as if the cunning Celestials of the Bow Wong Association had succeeded in fooling their own attorneys, Mr. Henshall and Mr. Castle both say that the rules of the Bow Wong Association quoted in this paper are not those of the local hut; but it appears that this same local hut had them printed as a prospectus in one of Honolulu's Chinese newspapers. If the Bow Wongs gave another prospectus to their attorneys and the Government that is merely a characteristic Chinese dodge. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese are peculiar.

The Advertiser is glad to hear that its general view of this matter is acceptable to the Government, and it trusts that there will be no compromise out of which the Bow Wongs or any other secret Chinese pact can derive the slightest advantage. We have had trouble enough with the secret gangs of Japanese who blackmail merchants, run brothels and commit crimes of violence, without encouraging idle and disolute Chinese to follow suit. Just now, when thousands of Chinese are hard put for a living, highbidding seems very attractive to some of them. They would like nothing better than to make their well-to-do countrymen support them. But that is an enterprise which the Government can hardly afford to assist, to say nothing of the other and revolutionary object which the Bow Wongs freely avow.

Of course we acquit Messrs. Henshall and Castle in advance of any desire to inflict a highbinder society on the town, and make bold to presume that, when they get at the secrets of the order, which they can easily do with the aid of the Chinese Consul, they will advise their clients to quit.

Some gentle eleemosynary soul in the Bow Wongs has threatened to kill the Chinese Consul if he continues to resist their application for a charter. Really, this thing is getting interesting, even though it has not quite resulted in high crime. We await with some trepidation the further outgivings of this cheerful society.

HACK STANDS PAU.

Order of Minister Young Abolishes Them on September 30.

(From Thursday's Daily).

Minister Alexander Young has given notice to the hack-drivers and the stables controlling the hackstands that the latter will be abolished on September 30th, 1900, and that thereafter no stands for hacks will be allowed upon any of the streets of the city.

This is in keeping with the order which the Minister served upon the Hotel stables hackstand some time ago, in order that the congestion of the narrowest portion of Hotel street could be relieved, and yesterday's order is intended to remove all obstructions from the streets according to the police regulation now being enforced against vehicles. The hackstand situated just Ewa of the Hotel stables thereupon secured the right to use the front yard of the Lucas property facing the Hawaiian Hotel. The fence was removed, and the hacks were brought within the sidewalk line, thereby complying with the Department's order.

The condemnation of the Pantheon stable by the Board of Health was followed by a condemnation of the hackstand maintained alongside the Pantheon saloon. The stand proper, however, was inside the sidewalk line on private property. The Board got around this difficulty by condemning the site of the stand as a nuisance and a menace to public health, and the hacks were forced to seek new quarters.

Since the destruction of the Hotel stables by fire upon the order of the Health Board, their hackstand has taken up quarters on the Gedge corner, occupying the empty lot, and are therefore within the sidewalk line, and are not affected by the proposed regulation of the Interior Department.

The hackstands affected by the order will be the one stationed on Union street, off Hotel street, the "290" stand on King street, and the stand opposite the Judd building on Merchant street. Others affected are the I X L corner stand, Behel street, and Japanese stand, on Bereetania and Nuuanu, and a Chinese stand near Maunakea on King street.

JAP A SUICIDE

Found Hanging in an Empty House.

First Thought to be a Case of Plague

Dr. Hoffmann Proves Otherwise.

Rumor had it that another plague case had cropped up in Honolulu yesterday. The story current on the streets was that a Japanese, realizing that he had the plague, had become desperate and anticipated the work of the disease by taking his own life.

Along in the afternoon a man rushed into the Board of Health office and said that the swollen and blackened body of a Japanese man had been discovered in an empty house away out on Bereetania street near the Kamoi Church, and that the case showed signs of the plague.

Not long afterwards the matter was reported by one of the corps of paid inspectors. In going his round about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the inspector had occasion to examine an empty house in his district, towards the Waikeiki end of Bereetania street, not far from the Kamoi Church. On entering one of the abandoned apartments of the building the inspector came suddenly upon the dangling, lifeless body of the Japanese, suspended by the neck from a rafter by means of a long sash. The man had apparently been dead for several hours; the limbs were rigid and swollen, and the face was black. Lying on the floor in a corner of the room was a good-sized valise, bearing the following inscription: "Mishimura, A. 39."

Dr. Emerson was called to view the body. He examined it very closely, and with a great deal of suspicion. Large swellings were discovered in the groin and in the femoral glands, and the doctor decided that the case was suspicious enough to demand a thorough investigation.

The body of the suicide was removed with all haste to the morgue and there awaited the post mortem examination. While the undertaker was transferring the body from Bereetania street to the pest house, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth inquired at the Board of Health concerning the whereabouts of the morgue. He was informed as to the location of that establishment and went away after asking a few questions about the suicide.

The Health authorities acted with promptness in the handling of this matter; the case was apparently one of suspicion and called for immediate action and careful management.

It was reported that the suicide had come from a Japanese lodging house in Iwilei, on the slaughter house road, one of the buildings recently burned by order of the Board of Health, from which a victim of the plague had been taken.

This report has not yet been confirmed. Acting on its recent resolution that all unattended deaths should be posted before the coroner was notified, the post-mortem examination was held at the morgue late last night. Dr. Hoffmann performed the autopsy and discovered that the suicide had been suffering for some time with an acute form of a scrofulous disease. Dr. Hoffmann signed a death certificate, giving strangulation as the cause of death.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The proposed new political party, of which Captain Murray is sponsor, will meet next Tuesday evening at Murray Hall.



BOER AUXILIARY TROOPER.

A great element of strength to the Boer army is its mobile character. The ease with which a large force moves quickly from one point to another has caused the British considerable trouble. The illustration shows a Boer trooper, with his full equipment. He is ready for battle, in the saddle or out of it, at the word to fire.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gone on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was told I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all the non-gratifying and only reliable to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CABINET

Zerbe's Claims Argued and Referred.

Statement of Minister Damon About a Forfeited Bond—Letter from Secretary Hay.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The Cabinet met yesterday at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper.

President Dole read petitions referred by the Council of State to the Executive Council (1) from Mr. Henry Zerbe for \$726.26, wages claimed by him for services in the Appraiser's office from the 6th of August, 1896, to the 20th of October, 1897, and (2) from Mr. John Prendergast, asking that an item of \$295.75 be inserted under Roads and Bridges, Oahu, in the Appropriation Bill now before the Council of State to cover wages of employees for work done on the Koolauloa Road during 1891 and 1892. In regard to the former Mr. George A. Davis, attorney for Mr. Zerbe, was called in and made an argument and the matter was taken under advisement. The latter was referred to the Minister of the Interior for investigation and report.

Minister Damon stated that a Japanese came here on the Rio de Janeiro but was refused landing by Mr. J. K. Brown, on account of physical disability. It was agreed on his depositing a bond of \$100 that he should be allowed to land and when the Rio returned he should go back. Now the Rio did not come back on account of quarantine, and he claims as the Rio did not come back to take him to China that he is not compelled to go in any other way. Mr. Stackable and myself agree that he has forfeited his bond and the \$100 should go into Government realizations. The matter was referred to the Attorney General.

Letters from Mr. Hartwell dated March 10th, 15th, 16th and 17th were read.

Mr. Sewall was introduced and left with the Executive a letter from John Hay, Secretary of State, dated March 16th, referring to necessary appropriations for the postoffice and custom house, in which the Government at Washington had expressed its approval of action being taken by the local Government, if it was deemed necessary, in different appropriations for these two bureaus made by the Council of State, without waiting for the approval of the President.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Latest Quotations from the United States by Steamer Mariposa.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., the latest quotations of the sugar market received by the Mariposa are published, as follows:

Sugar—The local market has again been advanced, as per list of the Western Sugar Refining Co., namely: Cubes (A) crushed and fine crushed, 5.60; powdered, 5.60; candy granulated, 5.20; dry granulated fine, 5.10; dry granulated coarse, 5.10; confectioners' A, 5.10; Magnolia, 4.70; extra C, 4.60; golden C, 4.50. Quotation for dry granulated for export to Honolulu has also been advanced—now quoted at 3.35c.

Basis—15th, no sales; 16th, cost and freight sale 650 tons, 4.39; 17th, no sales; 19th, cost and freight sale 2,300 tons, 4.45; to arrive sale 850 tons, 4.7-16; since which no sales reported, making net basis for Island sugars in this market 4.069.

London Beets—15th, 16th, 17th, 9s 11 1-4d; 19th, 10s 3-4d; 20th, 10s 1 1-2d; 21st, 10s 3d.

Dry Granulated—New York price advanced 19th, to 5c, making net price there 4.95, since which no change.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Under date of 16th inst., reported tone of the market firm; sellers asking higher prices. European market quotations for beet from London have shown a firm and advancing market.

Statistical Position—U. S. four ports March 14th, 149,950 tons, against 167,216 tons same date last year. Cuba six principal ports 93,500 tons, against 63,400 tons same date last year.

Clarence W. Ashford, brother of the late V. V. Ashford, is expected by his friends to arrive in Honolulu by the next Australia from San Francisco. Whether Mr. Ashford will make his home here has not been stated. He may remain to organize the Democratic party.

THE TEACHERS

Report of Committee On Salaries.

Over Half a Million Dollars Required For the Ensuing Biennial Period.

The Committee on Teachers, composed of Prof. Alexander, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jordan, Inspector General Townsend and Normal Instructor Gibson, have submitted the following report to the president of the Board of Education upon the subject of salaries for the ensuing biennial period:

Honolulu, March 9th, 1900.

To E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Esquire, Minister of Public Instruction.
Sir:—The Committee on Teachers, having been directed to furnish estimates of the amount that will be required for the salaries of the teachers of the public schools of this Territory for the biennial period beginning January 1st, 1900, beg to report as follows:

The pay rolls of the public schools at the present time have risen to \$19,500.00 per month, while the average amount per month appropriated by the Legislature is only \$18,750.00.

At the same time it is the general opinion of the public, with which your Committee concurs, that the average salaries of the assistant teachers in the lower grades of the schools are too low.

It must be admitted that some of them are grossly incompetent. The Inspector General reports about 50 teachers who have no certificates, of whom 23 in his opinion ought to be replaced by more competent teachers.

Furthermore, the fact is being generally admitted that the primary grades call for the highest order of teaching ability, which should be rewarded accordingly. A large number of positions in these grades in our schools are now filled by \$25.00 teachers, which ought to be filled by \$50.00 teachers.

1. An increase of \$700.00 a month for these 23 places would raise the total monthly pay roll to \$20,200.00.

2. Again, the regular increase of salaries during the coming biennial period, due to length of service, increased proficiency as shown by certificates, and other considerations recognized in our schedule if we judge by the experience of the last biennial period, may be expected to reach the figure of \$1,500.00.

3. If all the new school buildings called for by the report of the Committee on lands and buildings shall be erected, about 65 new teachers will have to be added to our force, the majority of whom will necessarily be drawn from the mainland. The average salaries to be paid them should be not less than \$55.00 a month, which will require an increase in the pay roll of \$4,225.00 per month by the end of the biennial period.

4. The report of the Inspector General plainly shows the necessity that exists for the more frequent and thorough inspection of schools than is practicable under the present system. Otherwise it will be impossible to judge correctly of the quality of the services rendered by teachers, or to promote them for merit without making serious mistakes.

A report recently presented before the U. S. National Educational Association by a special committee composed of eminent educators, on the subject of rural schools, declares that monthly or at least bi-monthly inspections should be made of all country schools. Of course, advice and practical instruction should be combined with such inspection.

In order to carry out this recommendation in these Islands, it is the opinion of your committee that five sub-inspectors would be required, allowing two for the island of Hawaii. In that case it would seem that the office of Traveling Normal Instructor would become unnecessary.

With such a force of inspectors the efficiency of the public schools would be greatly increased, and it would become possible for this Department to promote its teachers for merit, with some degree of confidence that justice is being done. For the salaries of these sub-inspectors an additional \$1,000.00 a month would be required.

We therefore submit the following estimate of the amount which the monthly pay roll will reach by the close of this biennial period.

Present monthly pay roll...\$19,500.00
Increase in the pay of primary teachers 700.00
Increase of salaries for various causes (schedule) 1,500.00
Salaries of additional teachers 4,225.00
Salaries of sub-inspectors ... 1,000.00
Total monthly pay roll at the end of the period...\$26,925.00
which multiplied by 24 will give a grand total of \$646,200.00.

SHOT AT A JUDGE.

Attempted Murder in a French Court of Justice.

PARIS, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—In the Palace of Justice today an attempt was made to murder the presiding judge of the Fifth Court by a druggist named Bardin who had just lost a suit. The judge had just taken their seats and counsel in another case had begun his speech when Bardin aimed a revolver and fired three shots at the judge, who had a narrow escape, the bullets grazing his head. Municipal guards threw themselves on Bardin and removed him to a cell, while the judge, with perfect coolness, said to counsel:

"You can continue, Maître; it is nothing."

SMITH AFIELD

News of Captain Paul In Luzon.

Letter Tells of the Gallantry and Achievements of a Former Honolulu.

Captain Paul Smith, well known to Honoluluans, has already achieved fame by gallantry on the field of battle in the Philippines. Smith resigned as captain of Company A, Hawaiian National Guard, and from the superintendent of the Government dredging work, to become an officer in the United States Army. News of his bravery and incidents of his career in Luzon came in a letter from Captain Thomas Miller, of the Fortieth United States Infantry, to Andrew Brown, superintendent of



CAPTAIN PAUL SMITH.

the water works here. The letter is lengthy. In part it is as follows: "Captain Paul Smith sits at the other end of this table in a spacious room of Daraga church indulging an epistle to his wife. . . . Our voyage to Manila was delightful and Captain Smith proved an inspiring agent to our social life. On reaching Manila we were sent to the water works, and Smith being stationed in one camp and I in another we did not foregather quite so often."

After describing a charming valley the letter proceeds: "Across that valley and the hills a company went once in six days on reconnaissance duty, the distance to the foothills being about seven miles. There, Captain Smith distinguished himself. It was reported that the insurgents held Antipolo across the foothills twelve to fourteen miles away. The doughty Smith captured a native and made him lead the way across the hills, and surprised the inhabitants of that town by marching in there with the company. Smith was entertained by the priest or 'padre' and returned with valuable information, reporting a hard trip and a good time. He was afterward stationed at Tay Tay, a town with a ruined church and innumerable nipa huts on Laguna de Bay."

"On February 4 we embarked on the Francisco Reyes bound for Legaspi, a port on the southeastern coast of Luzon. We had been camped on Luneta at Manila since January 27 awaiting orders to proceed to the island of Mindanao, and our friend Smith had been entertained by a host of officers who had met him in Honolulu, when news came that a battalion of the 47th Infantry was in trouble down here and our battalion was dispatched to Legaspi post haste."

"We reached Legaspi in a torrent of rain and Captain Smith went ashore in a very rough sea, and brought back the news that the 47th were holding Legaspi, Albany and Daraga; had considerable fighting, two officers killed that morning, some men killed and seventeen wounded."

Next morning Captain Smith went out reconnoitering with his company and stirred up such a lively fight that Major Craigbill had to hurry out with two companies to his rescue."

"The captain went over into the hills and chased them two miles, he and his company behaving in a very courageous manner, capturing a small cannon and some prisoners. Since that time the captain and his bold lieutenant (Mr. Cartwell, popularly known as Cornmeal and Oatmeal) have been scouting the hills with small parties and making outpost duty very unwholesome for the enemy."

"The 47th returned to Legaspi and Captain Smith and Lieutenants Cartwell and F. Mitchell and Patterson with myself, H. the Major and Adjutant Sayre are holding the fort here. Our church makes the finest of quarters and we are very comfortable. . . . The town is now a sad picture of desolation surrounded by beautiful country on all sides. . . . The 'insurrection' and Albany, but have only succeeded in perforating a bull cart and wounding one man of our company."

"On the 14th Col. Howe, two companies of the 47th and Captain Marple with E. of the 40th scoured the country between Legaspi and the volcano on the north side, capturing some prisoners and raising the dickens generally as we watched them from the tower. The colonel and two companies got here in time for dinner, but one company, which was left out in the brush, got surrounded by the insurgents and had a lively engagement for about three miles. The insurgents were in an old tower and in trenches at the base of the volcano. They were entrenched on the road and entrenched in the hills. Lieut. Cartwell with all of Capt. Smith's company not on guard at the church took the road. Capt. Marple took the open with the 47th, and Major Craigbill sent my company into the hills."

"Capt. Smith was very much disappointed at being on guard at the church, but I had to do the same thing during his fight. When the advance commenced the men in the open push-

ed ahead. Those going into the hills where Capt. Smith had gone on the 8th had to advance through groves of banana and coconut trees over a hill and a river and over trenches and up another hill.

"One man fell dead, shot through the heart, Major Patterson, who was on the extreme left, got killed by the enemy being loaded with a 12-gauge shot. . . . The left end in front, but he succeeded in reaching the trench. . . . The men shot, clubbed or took them prisoners. . . . The open to find 'Oatmeal' Lieut. Cartwell, Adjutant Sayre, Capt. Marple, Lieut. Birdie Mitchell, H. the Major and Colonel chasing the foe in all directions. We had been fighting two hours and a half, and it seemed but half an hour, when the order was given to return to camp."

"Capt. Smith was a ticked the other day on the road when out with a small patrol, and he was so indignant that he wanted to take his company out and wipe the earth with the 'gugus'. . . . We often talk of Honolulu and the good people who entertained us there. The Adjutant got a violin and played the hula last night. . . . Capt. Smith astonished us one day by appearing in the uniform of a colonel of the Hawaiian National Guard. I think the blouse is Col. Fisher's and has a diary in the sleeve."

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

A Preacher Thinks it Makes McKinley's Election Sure.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, the Christian Socialist lecturer, spoke last night before the Social Reform Club on "The Social Reform Movement in the West," and predicted the re-election of President McKinley, in consequence of an immense vote that the Social Democracy will, he feels sure, poll in the middle Western States.

The people in the far Western States, continued Mr. Bliss, are growing tired of new parties, and many are thoroughly disgusted with the Populist party, whose machine is becoming corrupt. Although Debs spoke to packed houses in Los Angeles and was warmly greeted, the feeling against new parties was predominant, and there was a great inclination toward Bryan. Bryan, the lecturer believed, would get a tremendous majority in the far Western States, but Debs would get an overwhelming vote in the Middle Western States and the East, with the result that McKinley would be elected.

At the same time, Mr. Bliss noticed a great feeling of unrest in the West and he believed that the people were preparing for some great movement. The farmers were thoroughly tired of the trusts, as they were entirely at the trusts' mercy, and had to buy and sell at the trusts' prices.

INDIAN STATISTICS.

Number of Red Men Is 297,905—Only 42,597 Can Read.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The annual reports of Indian agents which have been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be printed in the form of an appendix to the report of the commissioner. They show that the entire Indian population is 297,905, of which number 95,679 wore citizens' dress, while 31,923 wear a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who can read number 42,597, and 33,314 can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. There are 25,326 dwelling houses built for Indians, 1,153 of which were built within the last year. The number of births was 4,237 and the deaths 5,253. Twenty-six Indians were killed by whites and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1,469. There were 31,655 Indian church members and 348 church buildings upon the various reservations. The amount of money contributed during the last year by religious and other societies was, for education, \$261,515; for general church work, \$119,407, and \$18,016 from New York for the support of the school established by that State.

Engagement Announced.

The following item from the Brooklyn Life will be of interest to the many friends of young Montague Cooke in this city:

"Of general interest is the engagement, just announced, of Miss Lila Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lefferts, of 563 Flatbush avenue, and Mr. Charles Montague Cooke, Jr., of Honolulu. Unheeded by rumors, the news of the betrothal came as a distinct surprise. Miss Lefferts, it will be remembered, made her debut early in the winter at a reception given for her by her mother, and has since taken an active part in society, being especially prominent at the various affairs given in Flatbush. Her fiancé, although born in the Hawaiian Islands, comes of an American family, his grandfather having been a New Englander. At present Mr. Cooke is studying at Yale College, but after his marriage expects to return to his home in Honolulu—a place of news which Miss Lefferts' friends are receiving with sincere regret."—Brooklyn Life

Miss Mary H. Kront was surprised to get a notice from the Marshall's office that she must pay a fee of \$5 for giving her lectures. She says that she has made her talks in London, Shanghai and the United States and this is the first time they have ever been interrupted by a demand for coin from the authorities, least of all from the bureau of police.

NINTH REPORT

The Oahu Railway and Land Co.

A Prosperous Year—Improvements Made—Increase in Business. Passengers and Freight.

The ninth report of the O. R. & L. Co. was submitted to the shareholders yesterday by George P. Dunson, acting general manager. It is for the year ending December 31, 1899. The net earnings for the year were \$212,238.90, being a net gain of 11 per cent on the stock outstanding. Out of the earnings a dividend of 5 per cent, or \$96,380, was paid September 1, 1899. The net balance of earnings at present for 1898 and 1899 is \$381,220.09. The increase in the freight carrying was very great, being over 55 per cent greater than 1898. The passenger traffic in 1899 was much greater than the previous year, 236,482 people being carried during 1899. The average earning per mile of road operated was \$5,458.72 as against \$4,828 for 1898.

The affairs of the ranch department still have the benefit of the guidance of Mr. H. M. Von Holt, whose ability has been so amply demonstrated in the past management of the ranches. The net receipts of ranch department were \$27,982.20 and the rents collected from and were \$4,224.19, making a total net gain from land used for ranch purposes and sugar cultivation of \$70,206.69, which is an increase over similar earnings for the preceding year of \$4,598.78. The prospective increase in business all along the line is predicated on the probable increase in the output of sugar along the route and other known conditions.

New engines have been received and erected, new machinery added to the shop equipment, and the electric light plant formerly at Remond Grove is now installed at the machine shop. In addition to keeping all the rolling stock in repair the following new work has been turned out by the car shops: five second-class coaches, 30 30-ton box cars, 20 30-ton gondola flat cars, 20 10-ton flat cars, 2 boarding house cars (for work train), 1 pile driver car, 4 section push cars. All the lumber is framed ready to erect twenty 30-ton box and twenty 30-ton gondola flat cars. Five first-class coaches are ready for painting. This lot of forty-five cars would have been finished by December 31st if the ironwork which was ordered last May had arrived when it should.

The dredging now being done in the harbor near the railroad wharf it is expected will be finished in about five months. Since the contract was let for the dredging, which included an area about 400 feet square adjoining the harbor line and the mud bank between the harbor line and deep water, an agreement between the Hawaiian Government and the company has been reached and sent to the United States Government at Washington for approval, by which it is proposed to dredge out an area about 700x1200 feet between Queen street and the sugar warehouse. This will give room for 7,200 feet of wharf frontage, 3,700 feet of this to be built and owned by the company, the balance to be built and owned by the Hawaiian Government. By this agreement your company will receive in exchange for a portion of its harbor, Kawa Pond, which has been filled, and a good portion of Kuwili Pond adjoining the present freight yard.

There has been expended during the past year on new equipment in rolling stock, as hereinafter described, \$107,294.31. This comprises the building of 120 cars for passengers and freight, all of which are nearly completed, and which it is thought will be sufficient to handle the traffic for some time to come. The capital expenditure for 1900 will be comparatively light, save in the matter of much needed wharf improvements now in progress.

The reserve fund of the company had a balance Dec. 31, 1898, of \$448,080 00 Increased during 1899 as follows:—

25 Shares Hawaiian Fruit & Plant Co. stock	\$ 2,500 00
379 Shares Oahu Assessable stock (80 per cent)	27,120 00
239 Shares Oahu Assessable stock (75 per cent) 3d issue	25,425 00
339 Shares Oahu Paid Up Stock	33,900 00
	\$535,025 00

Decreased during 1899, as follows:—

500 Shares of bonds	\$ 39,400 00
500 Shares of railway stock 1758 shares @ \$100	175,800 00
	\$215,200 00

Balance as per ledger \$319,825 00 Or a market value of, say, \$450,000.

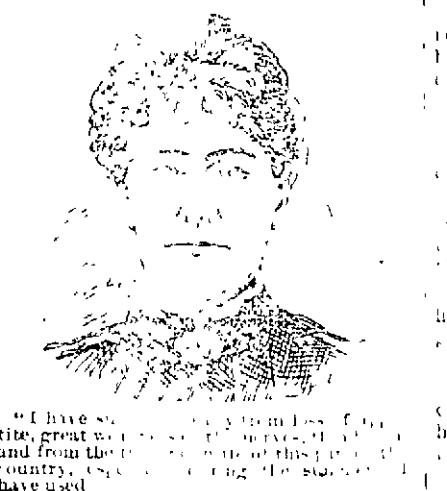
MRS. DEWEY WANTS TO RUN.

Anxious to Become a Candidate for "First Lady."

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mrs. Dewey has confided to a few intimate friends that while she and the Admiral are traveling this spring, they will ascertain the feeling of the public toward Admiral Dewey and the presidency, and decide whether he will be a candidate. Mrs. Dewey does not deny her ambition to be the "first lady in the land," and says that while Admiral Dewey was averse to running for office before his marriage, he is such a devoted husband that he will gladly forego accepting the presidency, if the country desires to bestow it upon him. When one of the women to whom this remark was made asked Mrs. Dewey on what ticket the Admiral would be a candidate, she replied, naively: "I don't see that it will make any difference, because he will be supported by all the people. He is a Republican and I am a Democrat, so that will be a stand-off."

Pure Rich Blood

Cures Aches and Pains. Who has had the depression and the loss of energy and the loss of the power of the system? It is the loss of the power of the system. It is the loss of the power of the system. It is the loss of the power of the system.



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for those troubled with impurities of the blood, and from the fact that it is the best family medicine there is in the world. If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

TAUGHT A TAR

Seaman Gets a Lesson In Tactics.

Consul Haywood Lays Out a Jolly Mariner Who Tries To Board Him.

For some time tars ashore have been in the habit of anchoring in and about the United States consulate on Merchant street. Several score of the land-cruising sea dogs gather during the morning and afternoon watches in the passageways of the building and spin yarns of the heartlessness of Uncle Sam's representatives. Some who have just come from the clutches of the sharks and have not got their land legs yet, squat on the stairs or lie in the lee-scuppers of the halls.

Consul General Haywood and Vice Consul General Boyd have a liking for Jack but are not immune to the strong breezes of brine, grog and profanity that season the air when the jolly crews cast their mudhooks in the consulate doorways. Also the consuls fuss over the decorations the able seamen make with tobacco juice on the decks of Uncle Sam's office here. Yesterday morning about five bells Consul Boyd under orders from his superior officer put out two sailors who had boarded the waiting room and were slugging "enroute" about Sally Brown. They mutinied and only went forward when heaved bodily in that direction. Along toward six bells Consul Haywood started from his cabin aft to go out for refreshment. The tars blocked the companion-way leading to the main deck and Haywood capsize the pair down the stairs.

They reached the bottom before he did and one drew his sheath knife with evident intentions of making sentiment of the consul. The latter fell back toward the mainmast and beat a tattoo on the able seaman's head with his walking stick, until he laid him hors de combat. Then the consul went about his business.

Some people say that the consul uncovered a one-inch rapid-fire gun and trained it on the fellow with the cutlass but the consul doesn't mention this at all. When he came back some friends warned him that the pirates were cruising about the gangway looking for his scalp, so he summoned the police. A few of the merry mariners were hauled to the prison and put in irons. Consul General Haywood says he will not press any charge against them but that they must keep away from his quarters.

A Republican Party.

There was a public gathering of citizens at Murray Hall on King street last night for the purpose of organizing the first Republican party of Honolulu.

After due deliberation it was unanimously decided that the new organization will be known as the "Republican Party of Honolulu" and the usual committees were duly appointed by the chair to perfect permanent organization. These will report on next Tuesday evening, when the general committee and the public will meet together at 7:30 p.m.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A R. D. Editor of the Journal, Dr. J. C. Ayer, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm and side was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

God bless the good people of Honolulu. The Honolulu Board of Health has decided to open a new hospital for the treatment of the poor. The Honolulu Board of Health has decided to open a new hospital for the treatment of the poor. The Honolulu Board of Health has decided to open a new hospital for the treatment of the poor.

THE ELGIN

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING. The Elgin watch is the most accurate and reliable of any watch in the world. It is made in the United States and is the most accurate and reliable of any watch in the world.

NICKEL, SILVER GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

The Elgin watch is the most accurate and reliable of any watch in the world. It is made in the United States and is the most accurate and reliable of any watch in the world. The Elgin watch is the most accurate and reliable of any watch in the world.

H.F. WICHMAN

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makaha, Kawaihae, Mahukoua, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kaupua, once each month.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kilauea, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk. This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
GALIC MARCH 30	DORIC MARCH 31
HONGKONG MARU APRIL 7	NIPPON MARU APRIL 16
CHINA APRIL 14	RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 17
DORIC APRIL 24	COPTIC APRIL 27
NIPPON MARU MAY 2	AMERICA MARU MAY 5
RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 10	PEKING MAY 13
AMERICA MARU MAY 26	GALIC MAY 29
PEKING JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU MAY 29
GALIC JUNE 13	CHINA JUNE 5
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 21	DORIC JUNE 12
CHINA JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU JUNE 22
DORIC JULY 7	RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 30
NIPPON MARU JULY 17	COPTIC JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 26	AMERICA MARU JULY 17
COPTIC AUG 2	

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and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
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